



Urban District Council of Farnham.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1914

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I have to report that I received during the year 106 notifications of Infectious Diseases, namely, Scarlatina 42, Diphtheria 49, Measles 3, Erysipelas 2, and Tuberculosis 10, belonging to the Urban District, besides which there have been notified in the Union, Scarlatina 6 and Tuberculosis 7. As the Urban District was extended so as to include Hale, Weybourne, and Badshot Lea as from April 1st, it would have made a very elaborate calculation to have taken three-quarters of one added to one-quarter of the other. It was therefore suggested by the Rural Medical Officer of Health, and approved of by the County M.O.H., that I should add the cases which occurred in the newly-added portion in the first quarter of the year to the remainder, and calculate the percentages on the estimated united population. This I have done.

Even considering the enlarged area the number of cases of both Scarlatina and Diphtheria is considerably in excess of those in the previous year. The accompanying table gives details of the distribution of those belonging to the district (not including those in the Union), and shows that the Scarlatina was prevalent almost entirely during the first half of the year, but that though Diphtheria was notified in every month, it was mostly prevalent during the later months. The accompanying table shows the monthly distribution of the above-mentioned diseases.

Month.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis
January ...	6	2			
February ..	11	5			
March	4	1			1
April	1	3			2
May	4	1	2		2
June	5	3			1
July	6	7		1	1
August	1	5			
September ...		1			1
October		6		1	1
November ...	3	6			
December ...	1	9	1		1
Totals ...	42	49	3	2	10

Scarlatina. Of the 42 cases, 40 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and all recovered. Two were nursed at home, without any bad results or spreading of the disease.

Diphtheria. Forty-eight cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, all of whom recovered except one; there was one other case in a child at Heath End, where the doctor was not sent for to see him till he was moribund, and he died before he could be moved. The disease was curiously scattered about throughout the year. The principal periods of incidence were:

(1) In February, owing to four cases having occurred very close together, mostly among children attending East Street Council Schools, I examined on February 24th at these schools 135 children, and took swabs from 13 whose throats looked suspicious. Dr. Routley, who examined these swabs, reported that in none of them did he find the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, which is considered the characteristic bacillus of the disease, but that in four he did find the Hofmann bacillus. The school was closed from February 24th to March 6th, which stopped the disease in this school.

(2) During June and July, at Badshot Lea several cases occurred among children attending that school, and the school was closed from June 15th to July 4th. This, however, was not entirely successful in stopping the occurrence of cases, so I allowed the school to re-assemble on July 6th, and on that day, examined the throats of 236 children and took 17 swabs, and among these Dr. Routley found three with the Klebs-Löffler bacillus and one with the Hofmann; I excluded all those children with suspicious-looking throats and their contacts, and kept a watch on them till they were all declared free from infection. This was sufficient to check the disease without further closure.

(3) In the end of November and early December, a few cases began to occur again among the East Street scholars, and also at Hale, though the number was quite small; however, as a precaution, the two schools were closed from December 11th up to the Christmas holidays, and they both opened in January at the ordinary time, without any evil result.

It is interesting to try and explain why there have been so many cases, and scattered about all over the district; the evidence of its being due to the presence of "carriers" in considerable quantities is, I think, fairly conclusive. We actually discovered six persons who had the Klebs-Löffler bacillus in their throats, and were going about their work, or their schooling, just as usual, feeling no effects at all, but in a condition to spread the disease to anyone who was in a condition to receive the infection. The circumstances under which the Hofmann bacillus was found seem to me to point to the belief that this bacillus is either a degenerate form of the Klebs-Löffler or a variant of it; it will be remembered that the Hofmann was found in four of the 13 cases at East Street School in February, and in three of the 17 examined at

Badshot Lea School in July; I did not get any proof that any of these children had had any previous illness, but in the Bendall family at Weybourne I swabbed five members, and it was found that two were negative, two had the Klebs-Löffler, and the baby had Hofmann; and there was a definite history of the baby having had a sore throat, which had not been recognised as Diphtheria, a month before. I took swabs again on August 10th from the two members of this family who on July 16th had had the Klebs-Löffler, and one of them then had the Hofmann. Again in the Brown family at Badshot Lea, of whom two or three had been removed to the Isolation Hospital with well-marked Diphtheria, I swabbed on October 10th the mother and three children, and it was found that the three children were negative, but that the mother had Hofmann in her throat, and I got a history that she had had a sore throat several weeks before, but it had not been considered to be Diphtheria. In my opinion this evidence is fairly strong that the Hofmann bacillus is a degenerate form of the Klebs-Löffler. The question whether any more precautions could be taken to prevent the disease being kept going by these carriers was discussed by the Sanitary Committee, who also considered the suggestion of the County M.O.H., in his letter of July 21st, that these carriers might be sent to the Isolation Hospital if there were no other Diphtheria patients there, or, should the Isolation Hospital be occupied, that it might be possible to put them together in one house under the care of a nurse or other sensible woman, who would look after them for a time and keep them under medical observation; but the Sanitary Committee decided not to act upon this suggestion at present, but to try more effective methods of detecting them and restricting their contact with the public as much as possible. One of the cases of Diphtheria was of scientific interest as a curiosity, namely, a boy of ten, who had a most intense Ophthalmia, in the discharge from which was discovered the Klebs-Löffler; he was removed to the Isolation Hospital in company with a sister, who had Diphtheria in the ordinary way; he gradually got well, and never developed Diphtheria in any other way.

Measles. There were only three cases, and no death.

Erysipelas. There were only two cases, and no death.

Tuberculosis. Ten fresh cases were notified, seven of the pulmonary variety and three of other forms; and in all 20 deaths were recorded.

Epidemic Diarrhœa. There was no great prevalence of it at any time, but two infants died of it.

Influenza has been prevalent at times, but not in definitely epidemic form; three deaths were attributed to it.

Whooping Cough. A very prolonged epidemic of this commenced in the middle of the year, and went on through the

whole of the latter half of the year, interfering seriously with school work in the Infant departments, and it caused three deaths.

Smallpox. I received in September a communication from the Local Government Board on the possibility of Smallpox being introduced from abroad during the present war, and suggesting precautions that should be taken. I consulted with the Surveyor as to arrangements for disinfection after a case, and as to the re-vaccination of any men who would look after the disinfection. I also wrote a letter to the Clerk to the Guardians, asking if they would take any steps to promote the vaccination of any of the unvaccinated children, as I understood that the ratio of these babies who have not been vaccinated, owing to conscientious objection on the part of their parents, to the total births during recent years, is as 1 to 3. This is of course a very dangerous state of things if Smallpox should become epidemic in England. I had a reply to my letter from the Clerk that "no action was taken."

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

I have continued my inspection of the Public Elementary Schools, and I have sent a report on the year's work to the Education Medical Officer of the County Council.

I paid ten ordinary and four special visits, on account of infectious diseases, to the various schools in the district, and 19 visits to the homes of children who were in quarantine at home, and gave 52 warning notices to schoolmasters, advising the exclusion of certain children. School closure was considered advisable altogether in respect of seven departments for short periods, and on two occasions I examined the throats of large numbers of children, as already reported under the heading of Diphtheria.

With regard to the efficacy of school closure, when only a few cases exist in a school, for the sake of preventing further spread of an epidemic in the school, I thought it would be instructive to look up our actual experience of carrying out this policy during 1912, 1913, and the early part of 1914, and reported the results as follows up to March 30th :—

1912.

Measles. In October and November a small number of cases occurred at the Girls' Grammar School, and at my suggestion it was closed for two weeks, at the end of which time it re-opened, and no further cases occurred among its scholars.

In the middle of November two cases occurred in the Church of England Girls' School. I advised closure from November 20th to December 6th, when they re-opened, and no more cases occurred.

1913.

Scarlatina. Church of England Girls' and Infants' Schools were closed for seven days in June for this disease, and no case occurred, after re-opening, for five months.

Diphtheria. East Street Mixed School was closed in December, eight days before the Christmas holidays began. It re-opened after the holidays, and no case occurred till 13th February, 1914.

Measles. A large and extensive epidemic was in progress in the town, when suddenly a good number of cases occurred in St. Polycarp's School. I did not consider that, from the sanitary point of view, closure would be of any use, but at the urgent request of the managers, I consented to make the experiment, and recommended closure for two weeks. It made no difference to the spread of the epidemic, and the attendance was very low for several weeks.

1914.

Scarlatina. Between February 12th and 25th, 5 cases occurred in the Church of England Schools; they were closed from February 26th to March 6th, and after this only one case occurred (on March 21st).

Diphtheria. Between February 13th and 25th, 3 cases occurred in the East Street School. It was closed from February 25th to March 6th, and the only case that occurred after February 25th was on March 1st.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The work of this Hospital has been carried on as usual; 88 cases were admitted from our district, and there was only one death among them all, namely, a Diphtheria. The number appears much greater than last year, but this is partly accounted for by the enlarged area, and partly by a greater prevalence of Diphtheria. The disinfection of patients' bedding and clothing was carried out as a routine practice in all cases removed to the Hospital, and in other cases, where it seemed desirable.

The disinfection of the houses of Tuberculous patients, either on the occasion of a death or removal of the patient, is carried out regularly, and also the disinfection of Schools closed through infectious disease.

WATER SUPPLY.

This continues to be good, and no cases of lead poisoning in any way attributable to the water have come to my knowledge.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE.

Month.	DEATHS. Including Union.				BIRTHS. Including Union.
	Total per month.	Under 1 year.	Tuberculosis	Zymotic Diseases.	
January	28	1	4		27
February	18	4	2		25
March	16	1	1		19
April	26	1	1	1	32
May	12		4		18
June	16		3		22
July	12		1		27
August	13	1	2		25
September	16	3	1		29
October	30	6	3	1	16
November	19	4			19
December	25	3	4		26
Outward Transfers	87	9	9		17
Inward Transfers .	16				1
Total nett for Dist't. (excluding Union)	158	15	17	2	269
Per 1,000 per ann.	13.28	1.26	1.43	0.16	22.60
Ditto in 1913 ...	10.38	1.05	0.66	0.26	18.13
Ditto in 1912 ...	10.53	1.33	1.07	1.20	19.20

The birth rate this year is more satisfactory, having risen from 18.13, in 1913, to 22.6.

The death rate, however, has also risen decidedly, and equals 13.28 per 1,000, but it does not appear to have been due to preventable causes; also when this is reduced to the standard for comparing it with the Kingdom, as a whole, it becomes 11.89.

The rate from zymotic diseases has been only 0.16, which is decidedly lower than the two previous years.

The death rate for infants under 1 year is also slightly less than any year since 1910, being only at the rate of 1.26 per 1,000 of population, or, as it is usually stated, 56.1 per 1,000 births registered. [See Table of Vital Statistics on last page of Report].

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS, AND PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

In my report of the Factories and Workshops I have given the results of the Inspector's and my own joint inspection and, in addition, the Inspector reports as follows;—

Slaughter Houses.—From time to time during the year I have inspected the Slaughter Houses during the times of

slaughtering of animals, and at other times, and have found no disease in the animals being slaughtered, and the animals themselves well-nourished and in good condition.

Places where Food is prepared for Sale.—I have frequently visited the places where food is cooked and otherwise prepared for sale, and inspected the premises, food and, more particularly, the apparatus, machines and utensils used in the preparation of such food, and I have taken action whenever and wherever I found that the conditions might reasonably be improved. I have always found the tradesmen ready and willing to comply with the requests I have made, as to securing greater care and cleanliness in the preparation of food for sale.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Surveyor reports as follows:—

There has been little sewer extension during the year; only a small section in Swingate Road, which provided for one new house, and a short section in Ridgway Road, which provided also for one new house. The sewers have been regularly flushed and gave no trouble until late in the year, when, owing to excessive rainfall and sudden increase in the population—owing to the billeting of troops in the town—some of the low-lying sewers, especially Union Road sewer, became surcharged and very difficult to keep clean, because it was almost continually surcharged. The sewer has now been dredged and takes the flow more freely, and no immediate alarm as to its capacity or sufficiency need now be entertained; but the Council would do well to take into consideration measures for relief, which I proposed some time ago: that is, by laying a new sewer for taking the sewage from the south of the district to the works, independently of the one main outfall which has been doing duty for about 30 years. This matter has been delayed owing to a proposal to extend the district south of the town, but even this should not postpone the matter indefinitely.

The scavenging of the Town ward has gone forward, as usual, with very few complaints. Most of the house refuse is collected from portable dustbins, carted to the Council's Pumping Station, Guildford Road, mixed with sludge, and sold to farmers for manure. Until recently there has been no difficulty in disposing of the sludge and house refuse in this manner, but recently, owing to a large increase of horse manure from the military camps and the shortage of horses and labour with farmers, it has been difficult to find a sale for the manure produced by the Sanitary Authority, and I am devising other

means for its disposal until circumstances become more normal, and there is less difficulty in the usual method of disposal.

The Hale ward, which came into the Urban district on April 1st, has been regularly scavenged by a bi-weekly collection of the contents of the pails from the privies. This is mixed with domestic ashes at the Sewage Farm, where it is kept well covered and deodorised with ashes. Very few complaints have been registered as to the method of collection and disposal. I am, however, constantly seeking to improve the system, so as to carry it out with as little nuisance and inconvenience as may be, until such time as the added area is sewered, a scheme for which has been prepared and submitted to the Local Government Board, in order to seek their sanction to a loan for this purpose, as well as for a loan to amend and improve the existing sewage treatment works now in use for the Town ward. The improvements consist of additional settling tanks, provision for percolation filters and sludge beds at the Sewage Farm.

Thirty-three new houses have been erected during the year, and thirteen alterations and additions have been made. Besides these the Council have erected fourteen new cottages in Weydon Hill Road.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The six cottages belonging to the Fruit Preserving Company in Bear Lane were put in order early in the year.

The repairs to the houses in Beavers Yard and Potters Gate have been finished, and they are now in pretty good order.

Seven of the eleven houses in Factory Yard, first reported in 1913, are still in the same condition—that is badly out of repair—the owner having done nothing to them.

The one house in Park Row which had not been made habitable, has now been converted into a workshop, and is not inhabited.

Canadian Cottages at the end of the year had not been repaired, but are not now inhabited, and I believe the owners are going to pull them down.

The following have been inspected and reported on as unfit in their present condition :—

Prospect House, at Upper Hale, which was let in three parts to different tenants. It has been made fit for habitation.

30, East Street—was reported on as unfit for habitation—has been repaired and made fit.

Lowndes Buildings, off Castle Street, consisting of a row of twelve houses, were in a very bad state, but are being repaired and reconstructed after a plan agreed upon between the owner and the Council. But the work is not finished.

5, 6 & 7, Boro'. The work of repair here has been partially done, but it has not been satisfactorily finished.

Twelve houses in Lower Church Lane were reported on as being in bad condition, and the owner has promised to do the necessary repairs to them when the abnormal labour conditions created by the war have been removed.

Four houses belonging to the L. & S.W. Railway, adjoining their line where it crosses the Guildford Road, were reported on as unfit for habitation, but the Company have not yet rendered them fit.

118, East Street, was unfit, but is not now occupied as a dwelling.

Seventeen houses at Pharo's Row, Upper Hale.

4, Edwards' Cottages, Upper Hale.

Raggett's Cottages, Upper Hale.

Flanagan's Cottages, Upper Hale.

Systematic inspection has been carried on, either by the Inspector or myself, and below is a list in tabular form of the work done, as supplied to the County M.O.H.

A.	Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	132
B.	Number of houses considered so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	64
C.	Number of houses in Group B which were made fit for habitation without formal representations to Local Authority	...	...	...	24
D.	Number of formal representations to Local Authority with a view to the issue of closing order	...	...	...	11
E.	Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	6
F.	Number of houses represented unfit for human habitation which were made fit without closing order	...	...	...	24
G.	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after issue of closing order	...	...	...	0
H.	Number of houses voluntarily closed by owners	...	...	...	1
I.	Number of houses demolished by owners	...	...	...	2
J.	Number of houses up to £16 rental, in old district	...	...	...	339
	" " " in added area	...	...	...	unknown
	" " " and not exceeding £26	...	...	...	unknown

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council have considered the question of starting an organisation for working the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, advised by the Local Government Board and, as a result, they have adopted the Notification of Births Act, and have appointed Nurse Batchelder as a Health Visitor, who will assist the M.O.H. in working the scheme which will be developed in 1915.

In September I received a circular, dated August 31st, asking for co-operation between the civil M.O.H. and the military authorities in case of either camps or billeted soldiers being in the district. Afterwards, at the request of Major Fraser, I met him and Mr. Anderson at the Picture Palace when they were thinking of bringing the Surrey National Reserve there and, with Mr. Cass,

arranged for additional temporary sanitary appliances to be constructed there. The Surrey National Reserve, however, did not come there.

I subsequently received another circular, enjoining the visiting and inspection of houses and public buildings in which troops might be billeted, among other actions to be taken by the civil M.O.H.

The King's Royal Liverpool Regiment arrived in billets in Farnham in December.

Col. Chrystie has kindly supplied me with details of the rainfall; it was very curiously distributed throughout the year. It varied from 0·43 inches in June, to 9·24 inches in December; this latter was the wettest month ever recorded, and yet for seven months in succession, namely, from April to October, it was below the average. The rain was much in excess of the average in February and March, and as already stated, in December, so that the total was 5·09 inches above the average. I give the exact figures below. Temperature also varied much more than in the previous year, the lowest being 16° on 23rd January, and the highest 91° on 1st July.

RAINFALL.

				Inches.	No. of Days on which 0.1 in. was recorded.
January	...	...	...	·62	15
February	...	...	...	4·77	20
March	...	...	...	4·10	26
April ...	...	...	...	1·38	8
May ...	...	...	...	1·15	11
June ...	...	...	...	·43	11
July ...	...	...	...	2·18	15
August	...	...	...	1·52	15
September	...	...	...	1·13	9
October	...	...	...	2·15	15
November	...	...	...	3·19	18
December	...	...	...	9·24	26
Totals	...	...	...	31·86	189

S. G. SLOMAN,

21st April, 1915.

Medical Officer of Health.

The Annual Report of Factories and Workshops, and the Tables of Vital Statistics are submitted herewith.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett Number.	Nett Rate.	Number.	Rate. *	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	
									Number.	Rate.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 13
1907	6950		182	26.18	167	24.03	75	6	13	71.4	92 13.22
1908	7040		171	24.29	160	22.73	64	8	21	122.2	104 14.77
1909	7130		201	28.19	187	26.22	93	5	7	34.8	89 12.48
1910	7220		151	20.36	170	23.54	85	4	7	46.4	82 11.36
1911	7365	210	191	25.93	180	24.71	80	0	26	136.1	100 13.58
1912	7500	153	144	19.20	165	22.0	90	4	10	69.0	79 10.53
1913	7610	157	138	18.13	152	19.97	81	8	8	57.9	79 10.38
1914	11900	285	269	22.60	229	19.32	87	16	15	56.1	158 13.28

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 3,354.

Total population at all ages, 11,640; No. of inhabited houses, 2,632; Average No. of persons per house, 4.42. (At Census of 1911).

Urban District Council of Farnham.

REPORT FOR 1914

UPON

Factories and Workshops in Farnham
Urban District,

BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FACTORIES.

The Pilgrim Way Motor Works.

But in the following cases there were defects at the date of my inspection, which should be remedied :—

Farnham United Breweries, Ltd.

The two urinals in the yard, and the trough closets, are not kept clean.

Messrs. Martin & Sturt.

Here the w.c. opens direct into the workroom ; the pan was dirty, and the flushing cistern was out of order.

Messrs. Clark & Newcombe.

The w.c. in the small yard adjoining the shop was very dirty and much out of repair.

Messrs. Hickley & Co.

The pan of the w.c. in the yard was very dirty, and the cistern does not act.

Messrs. Mardon & Mills.

All three trough closets were blocked up with paper and fæces. They were very dirty and smelling a good deal.

WORKSHOPS OR WORKPLACES.

Thirty-six of these were in good order, or sufficiently good to make it unnecessary for the Council to take any steps, namely :—

Mr. Carter, Snelling's Yard.
Messrs. Collier & Sons, Beavers Hill.
Mr. German, Factory Yard.
Miss Pashler, West Street.
Messrs. M. & J. Tily, West Street.
Mr. Farmer, Borough.
Mr. A. J. Figg, Long Garden Walk.
Miss Sherfield, Castle Street.
Mr. Spencer, Borough.
Mr. Morgon, Borough.
Mr. H. K. Bentall, Borough.
Mr. A. J. Bentall, Borough.
The People's Drapery Stores, Borough.
Mr. Bodkin, Castle Street.
Mr. Corps, East Street.
Messrs. Crosby & Co., East Street.
Miss Tigwell, East Street.
Mr. Usher, East Street.
The Farnham Gas Co., East Street.
Mr. Bunday, East Street.
Mr. H. C. Patrick, East Street.
Miss Wooding, East Street.
Mr. Davis, South Street.
Mr. Martin, Station Road.
Mr. Robins, Abbey Street.
Mr. Wilkinson, Downing Street.
Mr. Lee, Downing Street.
Mr. Gibson, Downing Street.

Mr. Smither, Downing Street.
Mr. H. Ransom, Church Lane.
Mr. Smallbone, Hale Road.
Mr. Kimber, Guildford Road.
Miss Brading, Tilford Road.
Mrs. Chuter, Alfred Road.
Miss Raffin, Weydon Hill Road.
Mr. Vogel, Ridgway Road.

Several of these have remedied the defects noted last year, but two of them have not, namely :—

Mr. Jackman, West Street.

One of whose workrooms was found not clean, and both the w.c.'s were dirty.

Fruit Preserving Co., Bear Lane.

Two of the rooms have had new floors laid, and are better, but the lighting of the rooms is very bad, and only one w.c. is supplied, though six women and two men work on the premises. A second w.c. is necessary.

Mr. Crittall, Downing Street.

The premises were in such a state of disrepair, and so damp, as to be a nuisance.

Mr. Elderfield, Union Road.

There is a very objectionable small dung pit close to the stable, and quite close to the workshop. They have promised to cement the bottom and drain it, but it is much too close to the workshop to be sanitary.

Mr. Baigent, behind 78, East Street.

The workshop itself is in order, but the w.c. adjoining it is so ruinous that it is scarcely usable.

Mr. Baigent, behind 13, East Street.

The workshop itself is good, but there is no w.c. at all belonging to it.

Mr. Miller, 118, East Street.

The cistern of the w.c. leaks badly, so that the seat is always wet.

Mr. Ayling, 120, East Street.

The w.c. is very dirty.

Messrs. Sherfield Bros., Park Row.

The w.c. in the yard was very dirty, and its cistern was out of order.

Mr. Frisby, Borough.

This workshop is upstairs, and it has a very old wooden floor; it is scarcely possible to keep it clean, and it is structurally weak. There ought to be a new floor.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK-SELLING PLACES.

There are 12 farms where cows are kept, and with regard to them I beg to report that the following four are in good order:—

Col. FitzRoy, Badshot Lea.

„ Hale.

Mr. Rice, Hale.

Mr. Langrish, Badshot Lea Farm.

But there were defects in the following eight, which should be remedied:—

Mrs. Tice, Runfold.

The arrangements for cleaning the milk vessels were most insufficient; there being no sufficient supply of clean water to wash them in. The udders and legs of the cows were dirty, and the shed in which the cows were milked was also dirty.

Mr. Robins, Park Farm.

There are two sheds here, for nine and eleven cows respectively, in which they are milked; they were badly lighted and not properly cleaned; the udders and legs of the cows were dirty; the sheds are on each side of, and drain into, a large dung heap on a slope, with a wall at the bottom, so that at the bottom there was a large pool of liquid filth, which does not drain away. There is only pump water. I would advise that this water be examined, and that some means be taken to do away with this dirty dung heap.

Mr. A. Simmonds, Bourne Mills.

In the cowshed for ten cows, where they are milked, the walls were very dirty with splashes of dung, and there was a disagreeable smell, though at the time of my visit there were no cows in it.

Farnham Gravel Co. (late Mr. Bide), Snailslynch Farm.

Only one of the stalls is now in use for six cows, and is fairly clean. The big dung pit adjoining the stall had had most of its more solid contents cleaned out, but the bottom is covered with semi-liquid filth, which smells in the cowstall where the cows are milked, and a small stream of liquid filth runs across the adjacent road straight into the river; and I suppose it has been doing so since it was reported on a year ago.

Mr. Stovold, Broomleaf Farm.

At the time of my visit the cows were being milked in the stall, which is a large barn in very bad repair. The man milking had on a dirty apron, and the milk just milked in a pail had a quantity of small bodies floating about in it, which I suppose were bits of dirt off the cows' udders. The yard and dung heap adjoining were, if possible, more filthy than ever.

Mr. Charles Binfield, Upper Hale.

The milk vessels were in a room in a small cottage, next to the scullery, but were fairly clean. The cowshed has four cows in it, is very small and dark, but with fair ventilation, and the cows are milked in this shed. It drains into a soak hole. There is only water from a well. I would advise that it be examined.

Messrs. Lamport Bros., Upper Hale.

The milk is kept in a small pantry, which is dirty and unventilated. There is a cowshed for eight cows, which is very small and dirty. The yard adjoining is very dirty, with fowls running about on it, and its only drainage is into a soak hole quite near to a well, which is their only water supply. These premises should be kept clean, and I would advise that the water be examined.

Miss Lizzie Lamport, Upper Hale.

A small cowshed, very dirty, where the cows are milked; there is a drain inlet in it, and it drains into a cesspit. There is only well water, and I would advise that it be examined. The milk is kept in a small pantry, with only one external window.

Of the **Milk-Selling Places** the following are in good or fair order :—

Mr. Heath, West Street.
Mr. Hawkes, 106, East Street.
Mr. Taphouse, Downing Street.
Mr. Prince, St. George's Road.
Mr. Richard Pharo, Badshot Lea.
Mr. Minns, Heath End.

But at the *Farnham Dairy Co., West Street*, the vessels were not clean. Part of the yard has been cemented, but that part by the stables is in bad repair, and was dirty; the drain was blocked at the time of my visit, and though five horses are kept, the manure was only removed once a week. This ought certainly to be removed three times a week, and the yard surface repaired and kept clean.

BAKERIES.

Nineteen were inspected, and eleven were found in good or fair order, namely :—

Mr. Darracott, West Street.
Mr. Woods, 25, East Street.
Mr. Worsam, Downing Street.
Mr. Chuter, Castle Street.
Mr. Beesley, 20, East Street.
Mr. Nash, Hoghatch.
Messrs. Rogers & Ransom, Castle Street.
Mr. Browning, Abbey Street.
Farnham Co-operative Society, Union Road.

But I have more or less fault to find with the following:—

Mr. R. Stewart, West Street.

The bakehouse was so old and out of repair as to be impossible to keep clean. The flour was kept in a loft, which was ruinous and very filthy. There is a rubbish-heap under the bakehouse window. I consider it quite unfit for use as a bakehouse.

Mr. F. T. Burningham, Borough.

This is cleaner than it was, but the repairs to the premises have not been done.

Mr. Rogers, Borough.

The bakery itself is sufficient, but nothing has been done to the yard adjoining it, of which I have complained now three years running. A definite complaint of its state was made to me this year.

Mr. Blackmore, Ridgway Road.

The bakery is not kept clean.

Mr. Abraham Hill, Upper Hale.

The bakery itself is fairly good, but adjoining it is a yard only four yards wide, the surface of which is not kept clean, and 11 fowls are kept on the other side of the yard. I would advise that the fowls be moved further away from the bakery, and that the surface of the yard be made of some material which it is possible to keep clean.

Mr. A. Wilkinson, Runfold.

The brick floor of the bakery is much worn, and cannot be kept properly cleaned; it ought to be repaved. The ceiling is also badly in need of repair.

Mr. Youngman, Badshot Lea.

The yard adjoining this bakery was in such a state as to be a nuisance.

Mr Wigmore, Heath End.

This bakery needs general repair, cleaning and improvement.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These have been specially inspected, both as to their condition and the condition of the cattle slaughtered, by the Sanitary Inspector, who has been appointed to do this work, and has been given power to call to his aid a veterinary surgeon if there should appear to him to be any need. The following were in good or fair order:—

Mr. W. Stewart, West Street.

Mr. Aylwin, West Street.

Mr. Stratford, West Street.

„ South Street.

Mr. Hawkins, East Street.

Mr. Baker, Downing Street.

Mr. Oates, Darvill's Lane.

Mr. Swansborough, Upper Hale.

Mr. Goode, Badshot Lea.

But with regard to:—

Mr. Follett, 32, West Street (late Edds).

These premises have been somewhat improved, but the outside yard had a surface which would be very difficult to keep clean, and there did not appear to have been any attempt made to clean away the horse manure which falls on it; and the inside yard was so badly paved that it was impossible to keep it clean.

LAUNDRIES.

Of these the following are in good or fair order:—

Beavers Laundry.

Mr. Rice, Upper Hale.

Mrs. Hawkes, Upper Hale.

Mrs. Winter, Upper Hale.

Mrs. Payne, Upper Hale.

But with regard to the following three, I have more or less fault to find:—

Steam Laundry, Darvill's Lane.

Here the w.c. in the stable used by the men working there was entirely blocked by accumulation of paper and fæces.

Mrs. Bignell, New Road, Hale.

The concrete floor of the laundry was much broken. I should advise that it be mended.

Mrs. Wilkins, Upper Hale.

The yard adjoining is in such a state as to be a nuisance.

LODGING HOUSES.

Mr. Rossie, 83, West Street.

This has at times been indifferently kept, especially towards the end of the year, when Mr. Rossie returned to Italy and left the place in charge of a man who did not give it sufficient attention. Some slight improvements were effected, but the place soon lapsed into poor condition, and the matter was reported to the Council, and steps have been taken to secure a permanent improvement in the general conditions of the premises, and of the management, which is new.

Mr. Del Guidice, Middle Church Lane.

This is always excellent as regards cleanliness and sanitation.

OUT-WORKERS.

I know only of two, both working for tailors in the town. In each case the workroom is of sufficient size, well lighted and ventilated, viz., Mr. Hofvander, of Woodmancey, St. Cross Estate, and Mr. Henry Atkins, 5, Victoria Villas, St. Cross Estate.

S. G. SLOMAN,

16th April, 1915.

M.O.H., Farnham Urban.